Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1803. No. 735.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'is,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 26.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Friday's Sale,

1 bale Gurrahs,
1 do. Cassas,
1 trunk Callicoes,
10 pieces English Sail Duck,
3 chests Hyson Tea,
3 boxes Prunes,
4 do. Lemons,
4 Crates HOLLOW GLASS,
handsomely assorted.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 27.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 27.

Just Received,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,
For sale by
T. SIMMS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE
At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,
(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,)

LETTERS
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,
TO
Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,
AND
Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.
ON
AGRICULTURE,
AND
OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

The United States of America,
District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, by John Thomson Mason, Esquire, Attorney for the same, against nine packages of SUSPENDERS of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current money of the United States, which said nine packages of Suspenders were brought in the British barque called the Henry, from a foreign port, to be unladen and delivered from the said barque called the Henry, within the United States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, and were by Lionel Trotter then and there, being the master and having the command of the said barque called the Henry, caused, suffered and permitted to be unladen and delivered from the said barque called the Henry, within the U. States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria aforesaid, without a permit from Charles Simms, Esq. then and there and now being Collector of the said port of Alexandria, at the county of Alexandria and District of Columbia aforesaid, he the said Lionel Trotter, then and there being the master and having the command of the said barque called the Henry, and the said John Thomson Mason, has prayed that the said nine packages of Suspenders may be condemned and disposed of for the benefit of the United States, as is by law directed—*And whereas*, the Hon. William Kilty, Judge of the said Court, has ordered Friday the twentieth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for holding a court, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, for the trial thereof, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney——*Notice is hereby given*, that a District Court will be then and there held for the trial of the premises and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have any claim or interest therein, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the Judge,
(Teste.)
G. DENEALE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office,
Alexandria, April 26. d

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sch'r
Friendship,
(Intended as a regular Packet)
JOHN QUANDRILL, Master;

for Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Mr. Mathewson's wharf, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union street.

April 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Office, price 37½ cents,
A Pamphlet, entitled,

THE CONDUCT
OF
Merriwether Jones,

In a series of Letters addressed to the Public.
By James T. Callender.

April 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,
Thirteen Hundred dry, well cured
Venison Hams,
A few hundred sweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, fresh Lemons,
A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very good.
Also—Seed Potatoes of an excellent qualitp by the barrel or bushel.

Thos. Simms.

April 25. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have for Sale,
50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

For Sale,
Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
And at the Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5. d

ABEL WILLIS
Has just received,
Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.
And a general Assortment of Groceries.

March 22. d

Notice.

☞ The Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are requested to take notice, that the first day of May next, is appointed for a quarterly meeting of the said Society, but that day happening on Sunday, the Members are requested to attend a meeting on the Saturday preceding at Gadsby's Hotel, precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President,
G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

April 26.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
15 do. 2d do. do.
10 do. 3d do. do.
Loaf and Lump do.
10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,
30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted from Bohea to Imperial,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,
Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.
30 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality,
Mould and dipt Candles,
White and brown Soap,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper of different sizes,
Patent Shot assorted, from BB to No. 10,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontinac, Teneriffe, And Malaga } WINES,
English Gunpowder from F to double battle,
50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,
20 bales Spinning Cotton.

Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and mace, Durham mustard, pearl and Scotch barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder, allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone; olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfred's warranted segars, best chewing tobacco, Leeper and Hamilton's snuff, race and ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, glauber salts, red and pale bark, demijohns assorted, &c. &c.

April 27. d1m

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

GOODS for SALE.
TO BE SOLD,
By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the
STOCK of GOODS,
of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given upon bond and approved security. Apply to Messrs. Alex. Henderson and Co. Alexandria, or Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 12. d8thM

From the Washington Federalist.

An Addreſs to the Inhabitants of Montgomery County, Maryſand—by their fellow-citizen,

Charles H. W. Wharton.

NUMBER—III.

WHEN maturely conſidering the removals made by Mr. Jefferſon, we ſhall diſcover the only ground upon which they can be defended to be their neceſſity. If theſe removals were neceſſary; if any the moſt remote advantage accrued to the nation by this meaſure, then of courſe they are in uniſon with the immutable principles of political juſtice. But in order to ſhew this neceſſity two things muſt be proved. *Firſt*, that the Federaliſts, who had hitherto filled the offices of our government, had not diſcharged with fidelity the duties of their reſpective ſtations; or, *ſecondly*, if no charge of this kind had been ſuſtained, that there muſt nevertheleſs reſult ſome benefit to the country by their removal. As to the firſt, no charge of the kind has ever been adduced. Federaliſts have not been accuſed of malconduct in their office. Democratic inſolence has not dared to call in queſtion their integrity or their talents. They have been allowed by their opponents to poſſeſs both. Mr. Jefferſon admits them to be attached to the conſtitution. In plain and explicit terms he calls them *Republicans*; and yet, ſtrange as it may appear, theſe are the very men marked out as victims to executive vengeance! Why is this done? If they be honeſt men, why remove them? If they be Republicans, ſhould they not be patronized as friends to our country; or what ſeems ſtill more grateful to a Democratic ear, the friends of the people? In order to juſtify this meaſure every *republican character* had thrown in his mite; and ſomethig like an apology has been made out. The bawling demagogue—the miſchievous diſorganizer, and the former inhabitants of a dungeon, have enliſted under the banners—and ſophiſtry, inſtead of argument, has been employed to convince us of its propriety.

We have been told that a rotation in office is eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of our government; that it is the very life and ſpirit of Republican inſtitutions; that the removals were therefore in uniſon with the ſoundeſt policy; and upon this ground, and this alone, has the meaſure found advocates. Let us combat this poſition. It is certainly ſpecious; but I truſt I ſhall be able to convince you of its fallacy. 'A rotation in office,' they ſay, 'is eſſentially neceſſary to the well being of Republican governments.' I deny it. In order to demonſtrate the non exiſtence of ſuch neceſſity, let us ſuppoſe that ten perſons have entered into a ſocial compact, and formed a government—I would juſt obſerve that imported patriots are excluded from ſuch ſuppoſed aſſociation, becauſe they are generally ſuch orderly, enlightened citizens as to need not the reſtraint of laws. Well, in this government, as in every rational one, offices muſt be created. To diſcharge the duties of theſe offices, talents and integrity are required. The ſociety inveſt a Preſident with full powers to ſelect characters to fill theſe offices. The perſons appointed do not abuſe the truſt repoſed in them. For eight years have they undergone the fatigues of public buſineſs; and during this time they have given univerſal ſatisfaction. Their talents are undoubted, their reputation untarniſhed with a bluſh; what now ſhould we ſay of the Preſident of ſuch a ſociety if he were to diſmiſs theſe faithful ſervants of the people? On what ground could it be advocated? What benefit could poſſibly ariſe to the people by a ſtep like this? All rational men would condemn it. They would ſee in it the ſpirit of party; political intolerance will peep under the aſſumed garb of promoting the intereſt of the aſſociation. Its injuſtice and impolicy would be evident to the meaneſt capacity, and all would execrate its author as an inſidious foe to their beſt intereſts and proſperity. Such would be their concluſions, if one grain of common ſenſe, or one ſpark of virtue exiſted among them—And yet it is upon this principle, this dangerous, this viſionary principle of rotation in office, that Mr. Jefferſon is advocated in the removals he has made! I aſk why were removals made at all? Did the public intereſt demand them? Did the offices call for greater talents than then filled them? This laſt queſtion will be anſwered in the negative: but we are told that the removals have been made that each party might participate in the offices of our government.—What mean artifice! what deſpicable ſubterfuge! No, ſir, a motive honorable like this is unknown to the pure ſons of Democracy. They were removed becauſe they are Federaliſts; becauſe they venerated the character of gen. Waſhington, while the high prieſts of Democracy hired aſſaſſins to ſtab it: becauſe they approved the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, while *he* triumphed in the ſuppoſed pangs he occaſioned that venerable character. Theſe, theſe fellow citizens, are the cauſes of their removal. Hoſtile to our conſtitution from its very adoption, the very moment of its adoption, this genuine republican ſickened at the ſight of Federaliſts holding offices under it. His dark ſoul ſought every means of inflicting on thoſe who would not fall down, worſhip and adore this political monſter of the new world. Deſtitute of thoſe ennobling qualities which almoſt liken man to his maker, his obdurate heart was gratified at ſeeing the ſilver headed veteran reduced to penury and want, and forced to labour with that hand which had once gallantly unſheathed his ſword in the ſacred cauſe of freedom. The ſervices formerly rendered to one's country; the fame acquired by military exploits; the loſs of health; the total deprivation of fortune; all theſe were but feeble barriers indeed againſt that ſpirit of perſecution, which lighted up in the centre of our union, blazes deſtruction in the face of every federal officer. Federaliſts *muſt* be removed; the voice of faction had denounced them: the work of *reformation* muſt be begun, and that work was reſerved for the illuſtrious man of the people. Let us now, my countrymen, proceed to an examination of ſome other part of the exiſting adminiſtration. I truſt I have proved to you that the removals made by Mr. Jefferſon are unneceſſary; that in making theſe removals he has not promoted, in the ſmalleſt degree the intereſt of the people; but only gratified the dark ſpirit of political revenge. No intereſt of the nation demanded them; no ſupplicatory addreſs had ſaluted the eye of the ſage of Monticello, praying them to be made. It was therefore an arbitrary act. It was an act not called for by the public will. It was an act which muſt eternally tarniſh the political fame of its author.

From a late London Paper.

MADAME RECAMIER'S BED.

Faſhion does not content herſelf with varying her laws; ſhe extends her empire, and increaſes the number of her ſubjects. Since her principles have been ſomewhat neglected, every thing, every perſon, no longer confined to certain rules, acts at will.

Etiquette having diſappeared, faſhion has entirely got poſſeſſion of dreſs, and what revolutions has ſhe not produced? Speech, the pleaſure of the table, furniture, even architecture, have bowed down before that inconſtant goddeſs. Scarcely a day elapſes on which her votaries do not change ſomething. In the morning the fair one changes her neglige, in the evening her bonnet, the next day her jewels, the day after her carriage, on ſuch a day the furniture of her apartments, on another her horſes. Every thing is changed, till at laſt the hapleſs beauty is no longer able to change her chemiſe.

To ſuch a capricious delicacy have ariſen our ideas, in regard to the propriety of aſſociation in the arrangements of faſhion, that a lady who wears herſelf a garb in the faſhion of thoſe of the beauties of ancient Rome, would think herſelf diſgraced forever if ſhe were under the neceſſity of receiving her company in a room of which the furniture was in the French ſtyle. A lady of faſhion new dreſſes her apartment every morning, as well as her own perſon. When ſhe is herſelf in a Grecian dreſs her chamber muſt be ſet out for the day with Grecian furniture. When ſhe wears the creſcent and the pellice her apartments muſt that day, exhibit the rich Ottoman ſofa and the Turkey carpet. When ſhe aſſumes the guiſe of a princeſs of Egypt, mummies, ſphinxes, and Arabian tents, are then to appear, as the mute company in her bed chamber.

Of the articles of furniture, every one has his favorite, partiality for which indicates a leading quality in his character. The evergrown *bon vivant* prefers an enormous *buffet* covered with ſpendid plate and with the richeſt and moſt delicate diſhes of meat. The *young beauty*, as yet all grace and modeſty, prefers a mirror ſo large that ſhe may ſee herſelf in it from head to foot. The young lady who is already followed by the addreſſes of the men, and affects the air of having intrigues on her hands, ſhe ſpeaks of nothing but her *ſecretaire*. How charming its form! how elegant its ſurface! how many rich camoes what billet-doux within! how many huſbands outwitted! how many wives ſeduced. But let us not betray ſecrets of the *ſecretaire*.

But can our readers gueſs what it is that a pretty woman ſhews with the greateſt pride? Once more modeſt, ſhe called our admiration only to her ſofa. The higheſt favor ſhe would then deign, was to permit you to take your ſeat on one of the downy cuſhions by her ſide. That favor is now a poor and common one. Her bed is now the deareſt piece of furniture to the vanity of a woman of beauty and faſhion. She paſſes in bed the moſt delicious moments of her life: no wonder, then, that of all her apparatus of luxury and elegance, it ſhould be that which ſhe ſhews with the greateſt ſatisfaction, and pride. Yet, that is not the reaſon. The bed which ſhe exhibits with ſo much affection, is ſo much reſpected, that ſhe would not for the world tumble it by paſſing the night upon it. Its curtains of Indian muſlin, bordered with lace; its cuſhions of Engliſh lace; its coverlets from Cachemire; its poſts of wood of Acajon; its decorations of fine and ſolid gold; its glaſſes; its drawings; all this ſumptuouſneſs, this elegance, this pride, was never ſure deſigned for the nocturnal retret of love, hymen, and repoſe.—No! this is a DAY BED. "A Day Bed! What mean you?" No perſon who had admittance into the higheſt ſociety would find occaſion to aſk. Once, it was not the faſhion for a certain lady to receive viſitors by herſelf. Then ſhe would admit a few friends in the preſence of her confidential waiting maid. Then ſhe received company alone in her drawing room; next ſhe proceeded ſo far as to venture herſelf at a dinner *tete a tete*. Soon after ſhe introduced her friends into her *boudoi*, or private parlor. At laſt how it came we know not, but it is actually the faſhion for her to receive not only particular friends, but all her morning viſitors while ſhe is in bed. How intereſting! Twenty or thirty young men are ſeated round her: three or four female ſervants are in waiting. Is not this VENUS attended by the graces and the LOVES? What taſte! What enchanting ſuavity! What finiſhed perfections of nature!—What a divinity! Woman, however lovely! however facinating when ſeen in bed, if ſhe be indeed beautiful! How captivating the Graces, when they appear in an undreſs! Every motion diſplays a new CONTOUR. Not a movement for the ſmalleſt object wanted but what unveils ſome new charm. How were it poſſible that with ſuch advantages, well underſtood, the bed ſhould be other than the deareſt and moſt faſhionable piece of furniture?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[*The frightful increaſe of Quack Doctors, in all our great towns, induces us to exhibit the enſuing law report, in which may be ſeen with what a ſtrict balance Britiſh Juſtice weighs the medical mountebank and aſſaſſin.*]

[*Port Folio.*

SHERIFF's COURT.

Richards againſt Burnet.

This was a writ of enquiry of damages, in an action brought by the plaintiff, a clerk in a counting houſe in the city, againſt the defendant, a vender of quack medicines, who ſtyled himſelf a doctor, and diſtributed hand bills, advertiſing medicines which were to cure every diſorder incident to the human frame. It appeared that the plaintiff had been ſubject to a ſcorbutic affection on his face; he applied to a regular apothecary, who told him there was nothing alarming in his caſe, and that it was only neceſſary for him to live regular. The plaintiff, however, in a ſhort time after, grew impatient, and having met with one of the defendant's hand bills, he applied to him for relief. The defendant undertook for the ſum of ten guineas, half of which was to be paid down immediately, to effect a complete cure. With this view he preſcribed certain pills, the virtues of which were enumerated in his hand bills. The plaintiff was to rub an ointment on his face every night. He went on thus adminiſtering his medicines, and occaſionally obtaining a guinea from the young man, who found himſelf from that time getting infinitely worſe. He was at laſt reduced to ſuch a ſituation, that he was nearly deprived of the uſe of his limbs, and his eyeſight was extremely impaired. In this ſituation he acknowledged to his friends the error he had committed: the aſſiſtance of an eminent phyſician was obtained, who found the plaintiff in a ſtate of theutmoſt danger. He attributed it to the injudicious and indiſcriminate application of preparations of mercury and antimony. By proper treatment the plaintiff recovered the uſe uſe of his limbs, but the ſight of his left eye was entirely loſt. It was to obtain a ſatisfaction for the injury the preſent action was brought. The witneſſes conſiſted of medical gentlemen, who depoſed, that the plaintiff owed not only the loſs of his eye, but the debility of his whole frame, ſolely to the unſkilful management of the defendant.

The Under Sheriff expreſſed his ſurprize, that cauſes of this nature were not more frequently on ſubjects of inquiry in courts of juſtice. It was a matter of regret, that the legiſlature did not turn its attention to an evil, which had extended itſelf not only throughout the metropolis, but every part of the country. Such men as the defendant could be conſidered in no other light than as public peſts to ſociety; a legalized plague to ſweep mankind from the face of the earth. He hoped the jury would read a leſſon, which would have a tendency to check an evil which had been too long tolerated.

The jury conſulted a ſhort time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff; Damages, *four hundred pounds*.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SEEING a paragraph in your paper of the 20th, ſigned "*A Parent*," acknowledging the antivariolous efficacy of the Vaccine; yet ſtating as a conſequence of the laſt mentioned diſeaſe the frequent occurrence of running from the ears;—I am induced, from the high opinion I entertain of the importance of Vaccination, to oppoſe ideas ſo hoſtile to its ſpeedy extenſion.

In the courſe of my experience in this diſeaſe during a period of eighteen months, I have met with but two inſtances of a running from the ears. In one of theſe it was *anterior* to vaccination; and it was ſo far from being augmented by this diſeaſe, that for a time it appeared to be benefitted. In the other inſtance it followed in about ten days or a fortnight,—and as the child was very corpulent, of a relaxed habit, and without having much exerciſe, was allowed the free uſe of the fatteſt meats; as attention to cleanlineſs either in perſon or dreſs appeared to be but a ſecondary conſideration with the parents, I apprehend there are few who would not ſooner aſcribe the running of the ears to theſe cauſes than to the vaccine. I do not heſitate therefore to aſſert, as well from my own experience, as from that of others, that ſore ears and eruptions, which have alſo been conſidered as frequent effects of this diſeaſe, are *altogether unconnected* with it. In a new diſeaſe like the preſent, it happens, that effects depending on very different cauſes, are aſcribed without due reflection to it, becauſe they unfortunately follow by accidental coincidence.

Before I conclude, I cannot avoid ſtating, in the moſt poſitive manner, that *ſore arms*, (which have been likewiſe attached to this diſeaſe,) are by no means a *neceſſary* appendage.—I will venture to aſſert, and do not fear a contradiction, that whenever they occur they ariſe from the greateſt neglect, or careleſſneſs on the part of the nurſes, &c. or accident on the part of the child.

If it were poſſible to avoid the irritation from rough clothes; from falls, &c. accidentally rubbing off the pock, or the ſcab; It is *totally impoſſible* as well as *improbable* that the ſlighteſt ſore could take place.

Theſe obſervations will, I ſincerely hope, remove the doubts from the minds of "A Parent," as well as from many others, who may have unfortunately taken up the like or ſimilar impreſſions,

I am Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

April 22, 1803.

BOSTON, April 8.

On Friday evening commenced ſeveral ſtorms of hail and ſnow, which continued until laſt evening. The wind the N. E. and E. and apprehenſ entertained for the ſafety of veſſ arrival has been expected. But not learnt of many diſaſters by A gentleman from below Plym forms, that he did not hear of a being on ſhore in his route.

We learnt laſt evening from that the ſchr. Mary, of Wiſcaſſ Auſtin, from Norfolk, went aſh ſtorm, on the back of Provincet a ſloop from St. Johns, bound to phia, with plaiſter, had alſo go the Cape; the whole of the car the ſchr. and ſloop are loſt, ex few barrels of flour and tar.

The Newburyport Herald of informs, "that a ſchr. from N tia, for New York went aſhore Bay on Saturday laſt, and is now A ſea ſtruck and knocked her her beam ends, and ſtove in th dead lights, while lying too; a mediately filled and went aſhore all ſaved."

NEW-YORK, April.

Arrived ſhip William, Nye, Ke brig Venus, Crocker, Savannah Clarke, New Orlaans; ſch'r Ex Dunn, Philadelphia; Columbi bern; Guliema, Rudyard, Gu Induſtry, Poſt, North Carolina Smith, Plymouth, North Caro gle, Barnard, Savannah; Julian do. Fair Trader; Waterbury, N rolina; Waſhington, Sears, Phil Sloop Waſhington, Whitney, Town, North Carolina; Betſe Philadelphia; ſloop Jenney, do.

Cleared, ſhip Francis Ann, T Sumatra; brig Minerva, Flin, Hound, Fuller, Weſt Indies; Sc merce, Beman, Annapolis Roy Elza, Slocum, Charleſton.

Brig Carolina, Lee, from bound to St. Martins, put into in diſtreſs.

Alexandria Advertiſ

THURSDAY, APRIL 2

It is currently reported that th Miniſter, the day after he had ſe ter and diſpatches to the Secretar to be forwarded to New Orleans ed another ſet of diſpatches to vernment, in which were contain ficial account of the transfer of to France, and of the orders for ing the ſame accordingly. F diſpatches it officially appears, conjecture concerning this buſi correct, and that Spain had no ri fuſe the orders as publiſhed. theſe diſpatches were communi the purpoſe of having them pu but the Preſident thinks it woul ter to delay that a while. Not the privilege of Duane, in pee the cabinet and *ſearching* the r ſtate, we cannot vouch for its co but it is generally believed to h

[*Waſhington Fed*

REMARKS

On the Marquis of Caſa Yrujo's nication to our Executive, fro York Evening Poſt.

And what is there in the occaſion ſuch a tumult of joy in t crats of this city? One would re poſe that the *Marquis of Caſa* net only married into the family ernor M'Kean, but had ſome how became related to every good de town. Before, however, we ſu ſelves to die with rapture in "pain," let us look calmly once m hand kiſſing communication of ſented Marquis.

"His Catholic Majeſty, *as* reſolutions as deſirous of living greateſt harmony with the Unite has provided *that the depoſit ſho ue* at New Orleans until the t ernments ſhall come to an agreem another equivalent place." B advance a ſtep further, we ſhoul to know what *two governments* intended? If the reader will tu Evening Poſt of the 18th of M will find a letter from this ſame *of Caſa Yrujo*, the Spaniſh miniſt Secretary of State; and in the Poſt of the 21ſt of March, he another, from Monſieur Pichon, t miniſter, from both which officia it appears unequivocally, and in

shril last evening. The wind was from the N. E. and E. and apprehensions were entertained for the safety of vessels whose arrival has been expected. But we have not learnt of many disasters by the storm. A gentleman from below Plymouth, informs, that he did not hear of any vessels being on shore in his route.

We learnt last evening from Cape Cod, that the schr. Mary, of Wiscasset, captain Austin, from Norfolk, went ashore in the storm, on the back of Provincetown, and a sloop from St. Johns, bound to Philadelphia, with plaister, had also gone on to the Cape; the whole of the cargoes with the schr. and sloop are lost, excepting a few barrels of flour and tar.

The Newburyport Herald of yesterday informs, "that a schr. from Nova Scotia, for New York went ashore in Sandy Bay on Saturday last, and is now to pieces. A sea struck and knocked her down on her beam ends, and stove in three of her dead lights, while lying too; and she immediately filled and went ashore. People all saved."

NEW-YORK, April. 28.

Arrived ship William, Nye, Kennebunk; brig Venus, Crocker, Savannah; Calena, Clarke, New Orlaans; sch'r Experiment, Dunn, Philadelphia; Columbia, Newbern; Guliema, Rudyard, Guadaloupe; Industry, Post, North Carolina; Polly, Smith, Plymouth, North Carolina; Eagle, Barnard, Savannah; Juliana, Bennet, do. Fair Trader; Waterbury, North Carolina; Washington, Sears, Philadelphia; Sloop Washington, Whitney, George-Town, North Carolina; Betsey Musier, Philadelphia; sloop Jenney, Jemeson, do.

Cleared, ship Francis Ann, Townsend, Sumatra; brig Minerva, Flin, Corunna; Hound, Fuller, West Indies; Sch'r Commerce, Beman, Annapolis Royal; sloop Elza, Slocum, Charleston.

Brig Carolina, Lee, from this port bound to St. Martins, put into Barbadoes in distress.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

It is currently reported that the Spanish Minister, the day after he had sent his letter and dispatches to the Secretary of State to be forwarded to New Orleans, delivered another set of dispatches to our government, in which were contained an official account of the transfer of Louisiana to France, and of the orders for delivering the same accordingly. From these dispatches it officially appears, that our conjecture concerning this business was correct, and that Spain had no right to issue the orders as published. It is said these dispatches were communicated for the purpose of having them published; but the President thinks it would be better to delay that a while. Not enjoying the privilege of Duane, in peeping into the cabinet and *searching* the records of state, we cannot vouch for its correctness; but it is generally believed to be true.

[*Washington Federalist.*

REMARKS

On the Marquis of Casa Yrujo's communication to our Executive, from the N. York Evening Post.

And what is there in the above to occasion such a tumult of joy in the democrats of this city? One would really suppose that the *Marquis of Casa Yrujo* had not only married into the family of Governor M'Kean, but had some how or other became related to every good democrat in town. Before, however, we suffer ourselves to die with rapture in "aromatic pain," let us look calmly once more at the hand kissing communication of the sweet scented Marquis.

"His Catholic Majesty, *as just in his resolutions* as desirous of living in the greatest harmony with the United States, has provided *that the deposit should continue* at New Orleans until the two governments shall come to an agreement about another equivalent place." Before we advance a step further, we should be glad to know what *two governments* are here intended? If the reader will turn to the Evening Post of the 18th of March, he will find a letter from this same *Marquis of Casa Yrujo*, the Spanish minister, to the Secretary of State; and in the Evening Post of the 21st of March, he will find another, from Monsieur Pichon, the French minister, from both which official papers it appears unequivocally, and in express words, that "FRANCE *is now notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana,*" and that His CATHOLIC MAJESTY is nothing more than "the *guarantee* to FRANCE for Louisiana, till France shall have occupied it." We quote the verbatim from these official papers: and now we ask any man of the democratic party to explain to us if he can, with what show of propriety his Catholic Majesty can promise us that *he* will hereafter come to an agreement, or make a treaty with us respecting a certain territory to which he acknowledges he has no claim, over which he can exercise no jurisdiction, and which he only keeps the possession of as the guarantee for France, the rightful owner? Tell us Mr. L**********, you, who now, forgetful of character, are so busily engaged in running about the city with these handbills, shew us, if you can, that this is any thing more than a sheer, downright impudent attempt to impose upon, and to gull the people of the United States in the most gross and shameful manner?

But admitting every word to be precisely true and correct, what is the amount of it? The place of deposit is to be restored for the present—and what then? Is any reparation of losses promised? Is the conduct of the Spanish Intendant disavowed, or himself censured in even the slightest manner? Not a syllable of all this.

Let me put a familiar case—I have a way in common with my next door neighbor, which is essential to my convenience; he leaves the country and put an agent in his house during his absence, who shuts up this way and obliges me to be at great expence in providing some other out let. I commence a law suit for reparation; he hears of it, and writes to me that he has sold the premises, and has no controul over it, but that he has ordered the way to be opened, and will agree with me one of these days for its further continuance; but says not a word of damages, nor admits that his agent has been to blame. On this I call my neighbours in and hold a day of rejoicing. Now I am a man of sense and spirit, or am I a fool and driveller?

The truth is, this conduct of his Catholic Majesty backed with the same sort of language; this finesse in shifting all responsibility of his own acts from his own shoulders on to those of some of his officers has been the practice of the Spanish Court for more than thirty years. In the great affair of the Falkland Islands after having committed a violence against the rights of Great Britain similar to what has now been committed against the right of this country, his Catholic Majesty then disowned the act, as he has now done, and charged it upon his intendant. He then, too in the same manner as he has now done, promised restitution, but behold the great Earl Chatham rising with dignity in the house of Lords, and expressing himself in the following just, and lofty, and forcible language.

"Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous falsehood imposed on a great nation. It degrades the king's honour. It is an insult to Parliament, I beg your Lordship's attention, and I hope I shall be understood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain having disavowed the act of their governor, is an *absolute, a palpable falsehood.* Let me ask, my Lords, when the first communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being apprised of their taking Falkland's Islands, was it accompanied with an offer of instant *restitution*, of immediate *satisfaction*, and the *punishment* of the Spanish governor? If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of a disavowal is an impudent insult offered to the king's dignity. The king of Spain disowns the thief, while he leaves him unpunished, and profits by the theft: In vulgar English he is the receiver of stolen goods, and ought to be treated accordingly. My Lords, the pretended disavowal by the court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is false."

A celebrated writer of that day, says, "An open hostility, authorized by the Catholic King, is called *an act of a Governor.*" And afterwards, when speaking of the conduct of his Majesty in offering *restitution*, he thus energetically expresses himself. "Restitution of a possession, and reparation of an injury, are as different in substance as they are in language. The very act of restitution may contain, as in *this* instance it palpably does, a shameful aggravation of the injury."

Such was the becoming language of the men in the English nation; such is the language which it eminently becomes the real statesmen of this country to hold on this occasion. Such language is held by the federalists; and to our adversaries we leave it, with their pitiful systems of philosophy and economy, to adopt the reverse. We are not yet so lost to all honorable sentiment, as to

"Walk under their huge Legs and peep about,
"To find ourselves hoshonorable graves."

A letter of the 2d inst, from Cape Francois receive at Bryden's coffee house, (Baltimore) by the ship Elk, mentions that the blood hounds lately imported into St Domingo, from Cuba, have spread great terror among the negroes. Several black prisoners, who would have expiated their guilt upon the gallows, have been turned defenceless and naked upon the plains, and torn to pieces by those dogs! A number of the chief officers of the brigands lately held a conference, by a flag of truce, with the commanding officers of C. Francois. The result was not known, but the report prevailed that they offered so lay down their arms and return to their plantations provided they could be treated as hirelings and not as slaves.

(Fed. Gaz.)

At Cape Francois, April 2.

The sch'rs Nautilus, Bishop; Coquette, Long; and brig Two Brothers, Kilborn, all of Baltimore; Washington, Smith; Lydia, Wyngates; and Diana, Nicoll, of New York; William, Wright, Cblin; Olive Branch, Burns, of Philadelphia; Sally, Savage, of Vienna (Md.); Sally (captain dead) of Alexandria; Topsam, Kirrison, Savannah; Lydia, Wingate, Newburyport; Hannah, Andrews, of Maribehead.

Tom Paine's abuse of the great Washington is quiet consistent, and in character. The devil, in Milton, we remember is made to curse the Sun.

(Lancaster Jour.)

From a Paris paper.

The General Moreau who has been called the Washington of France—lives in a very superb, though tranquil, style, in this capital. At a supper lately given to sixty persons, there was an attendant, handsomely dress behind the chair of every person present. There were several English gentlemen amongst the guests. The entertainment passed off with great cheerfulness and unaffected freedom. Moreau himself was very courteous and open. He spoke of Bonaparte as a great man, and pronounced him the first General in Europe; "but," says he "we differ materially on political subjects, particularly respecting the English Constitution, which I consider as the wisest system of government that human wisdom ever devised."

It will gratify the friends of humanity to learn, that the once formidable tribunal, the Inquisition, is to be abolished in Spain. The recent release from prison of M. de Urquijo, who had been disgraced and banished for having declared himself hostile to the Inquisition, is some evidence that the good work of the destruction of this engine of tyranny is in train.

The following anecdote of Governor Wall was related by himself to a Gentleman, the evening before his execution. It is well known that the Governor resided in Tottenham Cour Road, for some years, under the feigned name of Thompson, before he was discovered. It was found necessary some time after he had entered upon the house he had taken, to repair and refit it; he consequently employed a painter in the neighbourhood, who had a boy, whose sickly appearance particularly attracted the notice of the Governor, One day on entering the room where the boy was at work in the absence of his master, he found him actually fainting. Wall took him into the air, procured a little brandy, and the boy soon revived. On the master's return, the Governor related what had happened, and advised the master to put the boy to some other trade, as he thought it impossible he would long survive as a painter. To which his master replied, "Sir, I think exactly as you do; but what can I do, I am but a poor man, and this boy has no other friend in the world; his mother is dead, and *his brother was whipped to death by that* ——— Governor Wall." This he stated, in his last moments, was the most severe blow he had ever received.

(Lon. Pap.)

DIED, at 5 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illess JOSEPH BAYNES NOBLE, formerly of Maryland, aged 22 years—No youth ever left this transitory world with a more unblemished character.

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE Members will please to observe that the Anniversary Meeting of the Mechanical Relief Society wil be held on Monday the 2d May, at 10 o'clock in the fornoon, at the Council Chamber.

JOHN V. THOMAS.
Secretary.

April 27. 3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,

THE

Domesitic Encyclopædia,

OR

DICTIONARY OF FACTS

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

Are received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a general outline of the work may be seen.

Conditions.

I. It shall be printed in five large, handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to subscribers, two dollars and fifty cents per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.

II. It may be had in one delivery when finished, at twelve dollars and fifty cents, or fifteen dollars well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the process of the work, to take it when finished.

III. At any considerable distance from Philadelphia, it can only be delivered in the last mentioned manner—the forwarding of single volumes to many places being impracticable.

April 28. d

For Sale,

LONDON PARTICULAR

Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,

Refined Loaf Sugar,

St. Ubes and Cadiz Salt,

10 pipes of very old Lisbon Wine.

Apply to

J. P. Smith & Co.

At the corner of Union and King streets.

April 28. d3t‡

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Robert Mease, deceased, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 28th day of May next, on the premises, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's run, in Fairfax county, containing forty four acres and an half, with a water Grist Mill, Dwelling House and other improvements thereon; known by the name of Milford, and formerly occupied by Robert Allison, deceased, and is distant from Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the vicinity of this town, near the George-Town road, containing five acres and ten perches.

Also, the estate, title and interest of said Robert Mease to the following lots and ground rents, viz: one Lot fronting on Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, lately occupied by Robert Mease as a garden; a Lot on Wales's Alley, adjoining the Lots in possession of Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandel; a ground rent of one hundred dollars per annum; on a Lot on Union street, leased to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on Wales's Alley leased to Michael Thorn. The sale of the first mentioned tract of Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale are notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, payable in three, six, and nine months. Deeds to be executed to the purchasers after the last payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
Trustee.

April 28. d3f

John Gardner Ladd

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouse, Prince ſtreet wharf, on very reaſonable term, for caſh, or approved credit,

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
India and Havanna white do.
Loaf do.
Coffee in bags,
W. India and N. England Rum,
French Brandy, Holland Gin, } of the beſt quality,
Freſh Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Imperial } TEAS,
India Cottons,
Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings,
Iriſh Linens,
Bar Iron, cotton and wool Cards,
Sole Leather, Shoes of all ſorts,
Pepper, Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Brimſtone, Allum and Copperas,
Window Glaſs,
Cables and Cordage of all ſizes,
Wrought and cut Nails,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
Soap, Cheeſe, Oil,
Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, } WINES,
A few boxes excellent Claret,
A few baſkets excellent French Cordial,
Boxes of Olives and Capers,
Salt, prime and meſs Beef,
3 bales hatters' Wool,
5 bls. Verdigriſe,
A few bags freſh Hops,
boxes of Raiſins,
caſks Pearl Aſhes,
do. Salt Petre,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Nova Scotia Grindſtones,
Rhode Iſland Lime,
3 boxes Writing Paper,
A few pair elegant Looking Glaſſes,
A few packages Engliſh Glaſs Ware, aſſorted,
Tea table ſetts of China, Nankeens,
Mens' fine and coarſe Hats, &c.

Alſo,

A ſmall quantity of COTTON YARN, ſuited for knitting or weaving, at a much cheaper rate than can be afforded from a common wheel.

April 15. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fiſheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for ſale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, juſt arrived from Liverpool. Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewiſe for Sale,

A quantity of Engliſh Slate for covering houſes; Port, Dry Liſbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. caſks; ſoft ſhell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in caſks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Moore, a *Bankrupt*, that on Wedneſday the 30th day of April, 1803, between the hours of three and five o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of diſcharge will be given to the ſaid bankrupt, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary, by the ſaid creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, this twelfth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 13. d30thA

Notice.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *William Triplett*, of Round Hill, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them forward for adjuſtment and payment; and all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are reſpectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wiſh to cloſe all the accounts, and ſettle with the legatees as ſoon as poſſible.

CHARLES LITTLE, GEO. TRIPLETT, } *Ex'tors.*

March 1. d

I do hereby forewarn all perſons from having any kind of dealings with Peggy Trammell Smallwood, or harboring her, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

Samſon Trammell Smallwood.

April 20. eo3t†

Public Sale.

On Monday, 2d May, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. will be ſold on the premiſes,

A HOUSE and LOT, (fee ſimple) on Gibbon Street, between Water and Fairfax Streets, at preſent occupied by Mr. Dempſey; on a credit of 60 days.

THOS. PATTEN.

April 25. d

Juſt Publiſhed,

By Robert & John Gray,

And for ſale at their Book & Stationary Store in King ſtreet,

THEODORE CYPHON:

OR,

THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols.

By GEORGE WALKER,

Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents.

Handſomely bound & lettered.

Alſo,

The Story of Tom Snell.

Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and reſidence of George Lee Waugh, deceaſed. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling houſe, with four rooms on each floor, and paſſage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and ſmoke houſe: bounded on one ſide by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fiſhery, and abundance of wild fowl in the ſeaſon. This land will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon deſirous of viewing it, will be ſhewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can alſo ſhew all the lines.

If this land is not diſpoſed of by private ſale, it will be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Eſtes's tavern in Frederickſburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be ſhewn to thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

Two thirds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date. For other particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees to bargain for the ſame.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, April 5, 1803. } dds

BRIDGES.

On Tueſday the third of May next, being the ſecond day of Prince William court, at the court houſe of ſaid county, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, will be let to the loweſt bidder,

The building of two Bridges, of ſtone; one over Cedar Run, near Cornwallis's Ford, and the other over Broad Run, near Atwell's Ford. A plan will be ſhewn on the day of ſale, by the commiſſioners. Bond with ſatisfactory ſecurity will be required. Two thouſand dollars are now ready ſubject to the orders of the Commiſſioners.

James Ewell, Thos. Lee, ſen. Charles Ewell, Bernard Hooe, jun. } Court Comm'ers.

April 8. dds

Juſt received and for Sale by the ſubſcriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindſtones,

of beſt griſt and quality.

Alſo,

A few boxes N. Scotia ſmoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleaſant countenance, ſpeaks rather ſlow, but very active and handy at any work; he ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a weaver, is a good workman at that buſineſs, and a remarkable good hand in a brick-yard; in ſhort, he is ſmart at any thing he is ſet about; he is very fond of ſpirits of any kind. I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He never ran away before, ſo I expect he has been inticed off by ſome artful villain; if it be the caſe, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harboring ſaid fellow at their peril, as in that caſe they may expect to be proſecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Monday the ſecond day of next month,

That HOUSE and LOT on Prince Street in which Mr. Thomas Williams now lives.

Alſo, that large and valuable LOT ſituated on the corner of Prince and Waſhington ſtreets, on which is a two ſtory frame HOUSE occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. There is a ground rent of *Thirty Dollars* per annum on the laſt mentioned property. The terms of payment will be one fourth ready money, and the other three fourths in ſix, twelve nd eighteen months.

April 4. eods

DR. HALL

Has this day received an additional ſupply of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Gowland's Lotion,
Refined Liquorice,
Common do.
Pearl Barley,
Spirits of Wine, (rectified)
Breaſt Pipes,
Nipple Shells, &c. &c.

April 25 d

For Sale,

Fairfax ſtreet, next door to Mr. Guy Atkinſon's,

Several pieces of elegant Hiſtorical Tapeſtry from deſigns of Le Brun, one of the firſt painters that ever lived in Europe, intended to ornament a MUSEUM, a Columbia Gallery of Arts, or School of Drawing and Painting in Alexandria, for the inſtruction of young and ingenious artiſts and mechanics, and to gratify the curioſity of all perſons of taſte, reſidents or travellers in the United States, where ſuch curious and beautiful pieces are very rare.

Apply to the owner as above, from 9 o'clock to one, A. M. and from 4 to 7 in the afternoon. He will ſtay in town only for a few days.

N. B. A MUSEUM is an enterprize not only honorable but very advantageous, for it is a real and rich property, daily increaſing by the liberal and voluntary gifts of ſome well ſpirited men, travellers, and navigators, who preſent that uſeful eſtabliſhment with the admirable productions of nature and art.

A very conſiderable revenue is yearly iſſuing from it, and as Alexandria is faſt increaſing in commerce and population, the inſtitution of a Muſeum will add to the importance and ſplendor of the town, and would be of great advantage to the owner

April 25- d4t

Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of Wm. Bell, *a Bankrupt*,

THAT on Saturday the 30th of April, 1803, between the hours of three and four o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of diſcharge will be given to the ſaid Bankrupt, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary, by the ſaid creditors or either of them.

By order of the Honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, this ſixteenth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 16. d30thA

T. SIMMS—*has for Sale,*

SALT,

For the fiſheries; ſome excellent Bacon, and firſt quality Segars.

March 22. d

In the matter of James Gillies,

A BANKRUPT,

Adjourned Meeting for Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed, in and by a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued forth againſt *James Gillies*, of the town of Alexandria, having met on Wedneſday the 20th inſt. purſuant to notice heretofore given, for the purpoſe of making a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupt, but for reaſons ſuggeſted by a principal creditor who attended, it appearing expedient that the ſaid meeting ſhould be adjourned to a future day—The Commiſſioners do accordingly adjourn ſaid meeting until Friday the 20th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to be then held at the houſe of Mr. Peter Heiſkell, at which time and place the ſaid commiſſioners will attend, of which all parties intereſted will pleaſe to take notice.

JOHN M'IVER, *Aſſignee.*

April 22. 2aw 20thM

Juſt Received and for Sale,

Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Alſo,*

A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. firſt quality, Muſcvado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Buſhels coarſe Salt,
500 Spaniſh Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Caſh given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of the late Mrs. Martha Waſhington, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and thoſe perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER, *Acting Executor.*

March 3. 2aw

A great bargain in Land.

Will be ſold at the Coffee Houſe in Alexandria, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of June next,

A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty ſix acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the ſubſcribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſmoak houſe, ſtables, &c. &c. with ſeveral fine ſprings of water, together with a fine flouriſhing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the ſituation conſidered remarkably healthy.

Any perſon wiſhing to view the land, may be ſhewn it by applying to Edward Waſhington Eſquire, who now has it in poſſeſſion, until Chriſtmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaſer.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of ſale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and ſix months.

WM. NEWTON, J. MUNCASTER, HEZ. SMOOT, } *Truſtees.*

March 5. 2aw

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ſſ.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Alexander & Alliſon, comp. *againſt Jacob Harman & W. Davis, trading under the Firm of Harman & Davis, Wm. Mitchell & Robert Brown Jameſſon.* deſts. } In Chancery.

This ſuit abates as to the plaintiff Alexander; and the defendants Harman and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the ſaid Harman and Davis are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on motion of ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid deſedants, Harman and Davis, do appear here on the firſt day of June court next, and enter their appearance to this ſuit, and give ſecurity for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Wm. Mitchell and Robert Brown Jameſſon do not pay away, convey, or ſecrete the debts by them owing to, or the eſtate or effects in their hands belonging to the ſaid abſent defendants Harman and Davis, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively, in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county; and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the Court Houſe of the ſaid county.

A copy,

Teſt, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

March 10. 1aw2m

Wanted to Hire Immediately,

ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Iſſachar Scholfield, Walter or Wm. Lindſey, near Colcheſter, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7. 2tw

Juſt received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjuſtifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Paſtor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Feb. 5. d

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